

Victoria Daily Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.

NO. 48

The War in Africa,

See the display of Diamonds in our windows, which we are offering at the old prices.....

If it should not result in an absolute suspension of diamond mining, will probably render the scarcity of desirable goods more serious, and still further increase the price.

Nothing could be more certain than that prices will not be lower. Nothing can be gained and much may be lost by delaying purchases for holiday requirements. Impaired assortment and much higher prices will, no doubt, be the rule later.

The above is a clipping from the New York Jewellers Weekly of Oct. 18th.

Challoner & Mitchell, JEWELLERS, 47 Government St.

The Westside

70 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FOR TWO DAYS MONDAY AND TUESDAY

We will offer all Remnants of Blouse and Fancy Silks at 25c per yard.

Our 50-inch Habit Cloth, in all the newest colorings at 50c per yard.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! Especially the Dress Remnants will be offered Monday and Tuesday at Nominal Prices.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

Queer Queries.

WHAT NOISE ANNOYS AN OYSTER? A NOISY NOISE ANNOYS AN OYSTER.



We have the always reliable Eagle Brand of Morgan's Frozen Oysters.

Arriving FRESH every Steamer

SHELLS.....40c Doz

QUART TINS.....75c each

Manitoba Creamery Butter.....25c lb

Manitoba Dairy Butter.....20c lb

Johnson's Fluid Beef 1 lb bottle.....51

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Demanding the Best.....

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.



Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B. C.

Picture Frames

OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

Broken Sweet Cakes FOR A FEW DAYS AT M. R. SMITH & CO.'S 57 FORT STREET.

WILLIAM F. BEST ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST (Heldberg and Lelpel). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 23 Broad street, opposite Dr. Reid Hotel, Victoria.

Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents

\$3,200 WILL PURCHASE one of the finest cottages in James Bay—7 rooms, brick, foundation, hot and cold water, heated by furnace and radiators, electric light, in splendid condition, lot 60x150.

\$2,200 NINE-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, with modern conveniences—a snap

9 and 11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE---CHEAP---

500 ACRES in plots to suit. 100 acres under cultivation. Easy terms. Apply to A. GLENDENNING, on the premises, or B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

Bargains in Property This Week.

5 roomed house on North Park street, cheap.

8 roomed modern cottage, Harrison street, with stable, etc. Look this up if you want a home.

Cottages on Fernwood road from \$650 upwards.

9 roomed modern house, Richmond avenue, a bargain.

Lot and cottage, Johnson street, for \$450.

Cottage, Oak Bay avenue, only \$450.

Choice 1/2 acre sites on Belmont avenue.

The estate of B. W. Pearce, Esq., selling fast—Secure one before they are all sold. Easy terms.

Several houses to let from \$5 upwards.

When requiring COAL or WOOD, or if you wish to dispose of your property quick, call on

P. C. MACGREGOR, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, 12 Government Street.

Canada Life

Assurance Company ESTABLISHED 1847 GIVES LARGEST PROFITS AND Maximum security for minimum cost. Assurances in force over \$75,000,000.

A. W. JONES, AGENT, 28 Fort St.

F. G. Richards & Co

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, NO. 15 BROAD STREET

We are offering bargains in residences, residential sites for building, business properties, and farming lands. Prices low and terms easy. Inspect our lists before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you. General agents Phoenix Fire of Hartford. Money to loan in sums to suit, at low rates of interest. Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B. C. SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton Sack and Lump, \$5.50 per ton Delivered to any part of the city.

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street. J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT, Trounce Avenue, Yates and Store Sts. MUNN, HOLLAND & CO., Cor. Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. Telephone Call 647. Wharf—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

W. JONES

AUCTIONEER, THE CITY AUCTION MART, 73 and 73 1/2 YATES ST.

Auction sales conducted in all parts; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed. REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT—For sale, hotel in Vancouver, fully furnished, good bar trade, doing live business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Particulars on application to principals only. WANTED TO PURCHASE—Small house, near central part of the city, for cash. Business with stock up to \$2,500, dry goods or groceries preferred. WANTED—Furnished, also unfurnished, houses to rent, and clients waiting. MONEY TO LOAN—Private funds. Open evenings.

"Here's Tae Ye"



IN FINE OLD

"GAELIC"

Hudson's Bay Company

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Telephones! Telephones! Telephones!

The Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co., Ltd., is now installing telephones free of construction charges. For locality and terms apply to R. B. MCKICKING, Manager, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 Sack and Lump, \$5.50 Delivered. KINGHAM & CO., 44 Fort Street. Telephone 647.

Golf! Golf!

A large supply of Scotch and American Golf Clubs just received. Also Footing Gloves, Punching Bags, Footballs, etc. J. H. Barnsley & Co., 113 Government Street.

WET WEATHER FOOTWEAR



RUBBER-SOLE BOOTS FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

JUST IN Ladies' Calfskin (waterproof) Laced Boot (American). Ladies' Chrome Kid-lined (waterproof) Laced Boots (American).

Sizes 5 1/2 to 7. Widths A to E

OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS'

STEEL-CLAD SCHOOL BOOTS

ARE UNEQUALLED.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd. 35 Johnson Street.

A BRITISH DISASTER

Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment and a Mountain Battery Surrounded.

THEY CAPITULATED AFTER HEAVY SLAUGHTER

Two Thousand Men and Forty-two Officers Are Now Prisoners—British Loss Is Unknown.

ANOTHER BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS

White May Retire to Pietermaritzburg—Second Army Corps Ordered to Be in Readiness—Commander in Natal Accepts Responsibility.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 31.—The war office has received a dispatch from General White, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery, and the Gloucestershire Regiment, were surrounded in the hills, and after losing heavily, were obliged to capitulate.

General White adds that the casualties have not yet been ascertained.

White's Dispatch.

London, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of General White's dispatch to the war office:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 30, 1.35 p.m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops.

New Advertisements on Page 8.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay, telephone 407; city office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 401.

HASTIE'S FAIR

Tin and Enamelware.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE.....

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist, N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

WE MAKE

A specialty of Compounding Physicians' Prescriptions. PURE DRUGS COMPETENT DISPENSERS.

CLARENCE BLOCK, Corner of Yates and Douglas sts. Dispensing Chemists

HALL & CO.

Royal Artillery—Major Bryant.

Mountain Battery—Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Nigent, Lieut. Moore and Lieut. Webb.

Preparing to Shell Kimberley.

Capetown, Oct. 31.—It is reported from Barkley West that the Boers are constructing forts around Kimberley for the purpose of shelling the town.

Boer Casualties.

London, Oct. 31.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith says:

"The Boers suffered severely during the engagement, some persons estimating their loss at from 600 to 1,000 killed and wounded."

Reinforcements to be Sent.

London, Oct. 31.—The war office has sent the following dispatch to General Buller:

"Three extra battalions of foot and one mountain battery, with reserves, will leave England during the course of ten days to make good the casualties."

White May Retire.

London, Oct. 31.—Reports are current here that Gen. White may retire to Pietermaritzburg while the railway is intact. There is much divergence of opinion in military circles as to the advisability of such a step.

Who is to Blame?

At the government office no effort was made to conceal the feeling of dismay prevailing. One official said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It is inexplicable, and I am sorry to say its moral effect is inestimable. We have lost heavily in many wars and have had regiments almost wiped out, but to have regiments captured, and by Boers, it is terrible."

The manliness of Gen. White's avowal that it was his fault has awakened the deepest sympathy. An official of the war office said:

"It is more than likely due to the craze of our younger officers to distinguish themselves, to obtain mention in the dispatches, and earn the Victoria Cross than to the fault of that splendid Indian veteran, Gen. White, in spite of his pitiful avowal."

Over Two Thousand Prisoners.

New York, Oct. 31.—A cable from London says the war office confirms the disaster at Ladysmith yesterday. Two regiments, the Gloucestershire and Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Battery 10 Mountain Artillery, were surrounded.

After terrible slaughter two thousand men and forty-two officers capitulated.

The loss, which was heavy, is unknown.

General White accepts the blame. The war office thinks he will be able to hold Ladysmith, despite the heavy losses, and can withstand a siege for thirty days.

White will probably be superseded.

Mobilization of Reserves.

London, Oct. 30.—The commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, has issued an order for mobilization, by November 6th, of the reserves of the Suffolk, Essex and Dorsetshire Regiments, who will be added to the South Africa forces.

Another Battle.

Capetown, Oct. 31, 12.20 p.m.—The South Africa News publishes the following dispatch:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 31.—A battle is proceeding at the foot of Umabanah, a few miles from Ladysmith.

"Several shells have dropped into the town."

London Press Comments.

The news of the British reverse was received in Dublin with similar waves of grief and dismay.

The disaster had an immediate effect on the Stock Exchange here, where consols fell 1/2 and South African securities fell heavily. Rand mine fell two points.

The afternoon papers made only brief editorial comments on the news from Ladysmith, but their headlines voiced the feeling of general dismay. The tone of the editorials can be summed up by the following of the St. James's Gazette:

"It is evident that the patriotism and fortitude of the nation are to be tested in real earnest by these operations in

Continued from page 1.

THE BATTLE UNDECIDED

Particulars of Yesterday's Engagement Between the British and Boer Armies Near Ladysmith.

TWO REGIMENTS ARE MISSING

After Several Hours' Fighting Our Troops Returned to Ladysmith—Naval Brigade Did Good Work—Artillery Duel.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch has been received at the war office regarding the fighting at Ladysmith. Gen. White's message, dated to-day, 6.30 p.m., was as follows:

"I employed all the troops here except the obligatory garrison before the work of the day. The Boers, however, the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucesters to take up a position on the hills to clear my left flank.

"The force moved at 11 yesterday evening, and during the night firing the battery mules stamped with some of the guns, which, however, I hope to recover. The two battalions have not yet returned, but are expected this evening.

"I detailed two brigade divisions of artillery and five battalions of infantry, under Gen. French, to attack the position upon which the enemy yesterday mounted guns.

"We found this position evacuated, but our force was

Attacked With Considerable Vigor by what I believe were Gen. Joubert's troops. They had many guns and showed in great numbers.

"Our troops were all in action, and we pushed the enemy back several miles, but did not succeed in reaching his laager.

"Our losses are estimated between 80 and 100, but those of the enemy must have been much greater, the fire of our guns appearing very effective.

"After being in action several hours I withdrew the troops, and they returned unmolested to the camp.

"The enemy are in great numbers, and their guns range further than our field guns. I now have several guns temporarily silenced, and will permanently demote the enemy's best guns, with which he has been

Bombarding the Town

at a range of over 6,000 yards. The advance was made at dawn with the object of shelling the Boers from the position where yesterday they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that they had evacuated the position. The British continued to advance, and the movement developed into a reconnaissance in force. The enemy were posted on a range of hills, having a frontage of about 10 miles.

The British force was disposed in the following order: On the right three regiments of cavalry, four batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, and five battalions of infantry. In the center, three batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, two regiments of cavalry and four infantry battalions. And on the left, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucester Regiment and the Tenth Mountain Battery.

This force had been detailed to guard our left flank at a late hour last night.

Gen. White's Plan of Operations

was that as the movement developed the force constituting our centre, which was disposed under cover of a kopje about three miles from the town, should throw itself upon the enemy, while the left flank was being held by the Fusiliers and the Gloucesters.

The plan was well devised, but failed in execution, owing to the fact that the Boer position which formed our objective point was evacuated.

Our artillery quickly regained the volume of the enemy's fire, but the attack delivered on our right flank was the principal one, and the column was compelled to change. The Boer attack had been silenced for a time, and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry.

The enemy now began to develop

A Heavy Counter Attack

and as they were in great force numerically, Gen. White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great efficiency and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

The engagement lasted several hours and resulted on our side in casualties estimated at from 90 to 100. The Boer loss must have largely exceeded this total.

The attack was admirably delivered by our right, and the Boers were fairly driven out of their stronghold near Lombard Kop. It was not possible, however, to push the success much further, as beyond that point lay a long broken ridge, affording every kind of natural cover. Under this the enemy took the fullest advantage. Our shells failed to dislodge the Boers.

and as our infantry moved in extended order, they came under a heavy rifle fire the effect of which was soon apparent.

Gen. White, who was with the centre, seeing that the troops on the right were somewhat pressed, sent to their assistance the whole centre column with the expectation of the Devonshire Regiment. The battle had then lasted four hours, during which the artillery fire on both sides had been almost incessant.

The Naval Brigade, which landed at Durban, had arrived on the scene towards the end of the fighting, and immediately brought their heavy guns into play. Their firing was magnificent. At the fourth shot the enemy's 40-pounders

had been knocked out of action. The town is now, therefore, freed from apprehension of bombardment.

Throughout the engagement the Boers held their ground with courage and tenacity, and considering the intensity of artillery fire they must have suffered severely.

The Naval Brigade. Ladysmith, Oct. 30.—(1.25 p.m.)—The Naval Brigade arrived this morning at 9.30, and has just commenced firing with six quick-firing guns, with great precision. The Boer 40-pounders, which had been used to shell the town, were temporarily disabled at the third and fifth reports. Brisk firing is in progress on the right and left flanks.

London, Oct. 31.—It is believed that the Naval Brigade, which arrived yesterday (Monday) at Ladysmith, consists of a hundred men from the British cruiser Philomel, with some of the Philomel's 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, firing a 45-pound shot.

The battery that was lost is probably one consisting of six 24-inch muzzle-loaders and 36 mules.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

What London War Correspondents Say of Yesterday's Engagement.

London, Oct. 31.—The Standard's correspondent with the British forces at Ladysmith telegraphing as to Monday's engagement says:

"During the opening stages of the fight I attached myself to the centre column.

We marched out before dawn and after covering three miles, halted under a kopje to await developments. In the attack, the first shot was fired at 5.20 a.m. from the Boers' guns. A lot of evidence some five miles to the east of Ladysmith.

"Battery after battery went into action and gradually the enemy's fire slackened.

For Nearly Two Hours

not a shot of ours was returned, save when Long Tom, the name our soldiers had given to the Boer 40-pounder, burst a shell, which was followed with anxious eyes towards the town of Ladysmith.

"Presently the enemy's horses were seen streaming on a hill to our left sheltered by rising ground. They occupied a ridge on the left flank and there, hidden by the scrub and trees they were watching the scene of events in safety and with their rifles.

"The Devonshire now advanced towards Kaffir Kraal, under a hill, and there they remained with orders not to fire a shot until they were called upon. Only when volleys were heard on their rear and flank did they show the least sign of restlessness. The sound of this firing, feeble though it seemed, satisfied us that the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were near and that there was no truth in

The Story of Disaster

to the battalions after the stampede of the Mounted Battery mules.

"Sir George White, Sir Archibald Hunter, and the staff of officers watched the artillery attack, which gave the first promise of realization of Gen. White's plan.

"Soon after 1 o'clock messengers began

"Pride Goeth

Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they have strong constitutions, and ridicule the idea of disease. Such people neglect their health, let the blood run down, and their stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged.

Don't be foolish about your health. Use Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.

Running Sore.—My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knee for a number of years, and it broke out for a running sore. She took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is now well. Hood's Olive Ointment helped to heal the eruption. Mrs. John Park, Gloucesters, Lancaster, Ont.

Bowel Trouble.—My mother, Mrs. John Reid, suffered with bowel trouble for four years and tried different doctors, but obtained no relief until she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this medicine entirely cured her. Lizzie Reid, Tracy Station, N. B.

Scrofula.—An abscess on my hip was lanced and never healed. Another broke out on the other hip and the next year three more appeared. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it helped me. Since taking six bottles of the medicine I have not been troubled, and previous to this treatment one of the eruptions had discharged for seven years. Mrs. Franklin H. Teed, Freeport, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

to arrive with news that the right column of the Gordon Highlanders, then the Manchester Regiment, then the Rifle Brigade, who had left the train for the battle-field, were sent to the assistance until only the Devonshire Regiment, a squadron of Mounted Infantry and the field hospital were left with the centre column.

"Perceiving that a change of operations was in progress, I went with the Manchester Regiment toward the right. Our artillery under Lombard's Kop was engaged in repelling the enemy's attempt to turn our flank. The Manchesters were sent forward to support the cavalry, while the Dublin Fusiliers, two battalions of the Sixth Rifles, the Liverpool Regiment and the Leicestershire were

Beginning to Feel the Effects

of the enemy's searching rifle fire. "The enemy really showed themselves, although along the ridges they lay beyond the range of our guns, they from time to time gave us an opportunity to judge of their numbers.

"At the height of the engagement the noise was almost deafening. Above the rattle of the musketry could be heard the thud of the Maxims and the tangling of the quick-firing guns which considerably added to the difficulties our men had to encounter.

"The purpose of the reconnaissance had, however, been gallantly accomplished, and our infantry began to fall back.

"This movement was covered by cavalry. Some of the troops had been sent open ground toward the centre and white smoke did them much harm. A heavy fire. The retirement was, however, effected without disorder or serious loss. Our batteries were got into position to secure the withdrawal of other arms without molestation, but the fortunate destruction of the enemy's Long Tom rendered such services unnecessary.

An Inconclusive Reconnaissance.

The following account is from the Daily Telegraph's correspondent:

"An inconclusive reconnaissance occurred today.

"Gen. Sir George Stewart White advanced before daybreak (Monday) with all the available forces from Ladysmith, moving towards Tinta Igum. Two brigades were under Colonels Ian Hamilton and Howard, and another with Sir Archibald Hunter were guided by Ma-

man, while two regiments were sent beyond the old camp. The Boers were found to be in great force at all points.

"Although we have seven batteries of artillery, their fire

Failed Entirely to Crush the Enemy,

and the Fifth Lancers pluckily rode across the enemy's front and feigned a retreat. This, however, failed to entice the enemy out, the Boers only replying with a shell fire.

"This flank attack as developed that Col. Hamilton's right

with three batteries and the Gordon Highlanders and Devonshire Regiment and the Manchester Regiment at intervals.

"Our artillery then changed front and a severe artillery duel then ensued. The guns were supported by the mounted infantry, which remained in action against the 12-inch field pieces and the quick-firing of the Naval contingent which came into action. The enemy had field-pieces, machine guns and a 400-pounder.

Gen. White in the afternoon withdrew his forces upon Ladysmith. The losses on the Boer side were considerable."

A General Retirement.

The Times correspondent at Ladysmith says:

"The action seemed to be proceeding most satisfactorily when at 7.15 the enemy in large numbers, with field guns, Maxims and 37 millimetre guns, began to develop a heavy attack on Col. Grimwood's infantry.

"In the meantime our batteries kept down the siege gun fire upon Ladysmith with shrapnel.

"At 9 o'clock there seemed to be a lull. Then as the enemy on our right brought further artillery to bear, Colonel Grimwood, who with the three advancing battalions had held the ridge for five hours,

Suddenly Fell Back

across the line upon our guns. The 53rd Battery pluckily pushed forward to cover this withdrawal. Severe casualties occurred on this phase.

"The 53rd Battery held on against a cross fire of rifles and quick-firing guns until the infantry were clear. The teams of the two guns were damaged and the battery eventually retired to make up the teams being sent to extricate the two guns.

"The cavalry remaining unsupported were forced to fall back also.

"Then began a general retirement on Ladysmith. The guns which had been covering the Devonshire Regiment, stoutly covered the final withdrawal. The enemy did not press, but showed themselves in their position.

In Great Numbers.

only to find that the Naval Brigade from the Powerful had arrived. Two quick-firing guns were placed in position and in five rounds they silenced the enemy's forty-pounder.

"The troops were back in Ladysmith by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The casualties caused by the enemy's artillery were not severe. The mountain battery on the left reported that it had a stamper of guns.

"Our artillery, cavalry, mounted infantry and volunteer cavalry behaved splendidly in difficult circumstances.

"Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby arrived to-day and were spectators of the action."

Boer Tactics.

London, Oct. 31.—The engagement at

Ladysmith, which despite the rather heavy losses, must be regarded rather as an extended reconnaissance, rather than a battle, seems to make little change in the tactical position.

It is disappointing to the British public as again revealing tactical skill of the Boers. In addition to the possession of a number of heavy guns, the transportation of which causes wonderment, they have available marvellous abilities.

Unless commanded by skilled European officers, it is hardly considered probable that Boer farmers would have assumed a feigned position, as they evidently did, in front of the right column, with the intention of retreating from it.

The special dispatches describing the engagement fail to confirm Gen. White's account that the Boers were pushed back several miles, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the action was extremely inconclusive.

Sir Roberts, Butler cannot arrive at the scene of fighting until the end of this week. In the meantime Gen. White will need all his resources to prevent the Boers around Ladysmith linking their forces.

Reported Repulse at Mafeking.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 30.—A Pretoria dispatch, dated October 28th, says Gen. Crooke, the Boer commander, announced that the British garrison at Mafeking made a bayonet attack on Commander Turner's position, near the Grandstand, but were repulsed, leaving six dead on the field, and it was believed that many of the attackers were wounded.

The dispatch adds that, on Saturday morning Colonel Baden-Powell asked for an armistice to bury the dead. General Crooke consented to this, the Boers assisting in placing the dead in the wagons returning to Mafeking.

London, Oct. 31.—The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says he learned that Colonel Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, has left a railway in a complete circle around Mafeking, and is running an armored train around the town ready to meet the Boers at any point.

British Wounded.

London, Oct. 30.—It is reported from Pretoria that 200 of the British wounded from Dundee have arrived there and have been furnished accommodations in the state school buildings.

Natal Dutch Assist the Boers.

London, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail says it has been ascertained that the Natal Dutch have been actively assisting the Boers by carrying information regarding the British movements.

It seems that although the landings and departures of the troops are effected by night, and the greatest secrecy is maintained, yet the enemy somehow gets information, despite the severe censorship.

It is also believed in Durban that the Dutch have assisted the Boers by pointing out British officers in the battles.

War Notes.

The leaders in the second chamber of the states-general of Holland have decided to raise the question of the British war with the Transvaal during the parliamentary debate on the foreign affairs budget.

The Netherlands armored cruiser Friedland has sailed for Delagoa Bay to look after the interests of Hollanders in South Africa.

Zurich, Oct. 24.—English residents in Zurich and neighboring towns are said to be trying to enlist Swiss retired non-commissioned officers for the war in South Africa.

The troopship Siberian embarked a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons, with 180 horses, at Queenstown, last week. The officers include Prince Alexander of Teck, third son of the Duke of Teck, a lieutenant of the 7th Hussars, who served three years ago in Matabeleland, and Prince Alexander, a volunteer for service once more in South Africa.

Sardinian Ready for Emergency.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—A special from Toronto says Canada is sending away 1500 troops to help Great Britain fight the Boers. They go by steamer from Quebec, going by Cape of Good Hope.

As it has been reported here since arrangements were made to send the troops that President Kruger has granted letters of marque to French privateers, permitting them to prey on British commerce and attack British warships, some anxiety has been felt lest attack should be made on the steamship Sardinian, carrying the Canadian troops.

In view of such contingencies, the Canadian minister of militia has decided to equip the Sardinian with two or three rapid-fire guns. The regiment will take with it two Maxims and 100,000 rounds of ammunition, and it is believed it can hold its own against any enemy on the sea it may meet.

FISHERMEN IN DANGER.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 30.—A report has been received by the steamer Labrador, which has arrived here from a trip along the Labrador coast, that a fishing crew of thirty people are on a desolate island off the northern section of the coast, where they have been virtually abandoned for some time, owing to the fact of instructions for a vessel to bring them down unceremoniously. A small steamer must be sent promptly to their assistance, or they will perish from cold and hunger during the coming winter.

A despatch telegram says Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, while hunting, fell from his horse and sustained a slight fracture of the skull. His condition is not dangerous.

The Boer Character

The Views of David Livingstone, the Great Missionary and Explorer.

An Eye-Opener For Those Who Admire the South African Dutch.

The great objection many of the Boers had, and still have, to English law, is that it makes no distinction between black men and white. They felt aggrieved by their supposed losses in the emancipation of their Hottentot slaves, and determined to erect themselves into a republic, in which they might pursue without molestation the "proper treatment" of the blacks.

It is almost needless to add that the "proper treatment" has always contained in it the essential element of slavery, namely, compulsory unpaid labor. One section of this body, under the late Mr. Hendrick Potgieter, penetrated the interior as far as the Capetown mountains, where a Zulu or Kafir chief, named Modikaze, had been expelled by the well known Kafir Dingana; and a glad welcome was given them by the Bechuanas tribes, who had just escaped the hard way of that cruel chieftain. They came with the prestige of white men and deliverers; but the Bechuanas were "found," as they expressed it, "that Modikaze was cruel to his enemies and kind to his conquered; but that the Boers destroyed their enemies, and made slaves of their friends." The tribes who still retain the semblance of independence are forced to perform all the labor of the fields, such as reaping, hoeing, weeding, mowing, building, making dams and canals, and at the same time to support themselves. I have myself been an eye-witness of Boers coming to a village, and, according to their usual custom, demanding 20 or 30 women to weed their gardens, and have seen those women proceed to the scene of unrequited toil, carrying their own food on their heads, their children on their backs, and instruments of labor on their shoulders. Nay have the Boers any wish to conceal the meanness of thus employing unpaid labor; on the contrary, every one of them, from Mr. Potgieter and Mr. Gert Kruger, the commandant, down, boasts his own humanity and justice in making such an equitable regulation. "We make the people work for us, in consideration of allowing them to live in our country."

I can appeal to Commandant Kruger if the foregoing is not a fair and impartial statement of the views of himself and his people. I am sensible of no mental bias toward or against these Boers; and during the several journeys I made to the poor enslaved tribes I never avoided the whites, but tried to cure and did actually better remedies to their sick, without money and without price. It is due to them to state that I was invariably treated with respect; but it is most unfortunate that they should have been left by their own church for so many years to deteriorate and become as degraded as the blacks, whom they supplied with religious instruction to defend.

It is difficult for a person in a civilized country to conceive that any body of men possessing the common attributes of humanity (and these Boers are by no means destitute of the better feelings of our race) should with one accord, by their own hands, proceed to shoot down in cold blood men and women, of a different color, it is true, but possessed of domestic feelings and affections equal to their own. I saw and conversed with children in the houses of Boers who had by their own hands murdered their parents, and in several instances I traced the parents of these unfortunate, though the plan approved by the long-headed among the burghers is to take children so young that they soon forget their parents and their native language also.

Before I could give a result in the tales of bloodshed told by native witnesses; and had I received no other testimony, but these I should probably have continued skeptical to this day as to the truth of the accounts. But when I found the Boers themselves, some beavelling and denouncing others, glorifying in the bloody scenes in which they had been themselves the actors, I was compelled to admit the validity of the testimony, and try to account for the cruel anomaly. They are all traditionally religious, tracing their descent from some of the best men (disgraced and dishonored) of the world ever saw. They claim to themselves the title of "Christians," and all the colored race are "black pagans" or "heathens." They being the chosen people of God, the heathens are given to them for an inheritance, and they are the red of divine vengeance on the heathens, as were the Jews of old. Living in the midst of a native population more than twice as numerous as themselves, and larger than many miles from each other, they feel somewhat in the same insecure position as do the Americans in the Southern States. The first question put by them to their neighbors is respecting peace, and when they receive reports from true the case evinces natives against and proportionate measures then appear to the most mildly disposed among them as imperatively called for, and, however bloody the massacre that follows, no quinquies of conscience ever follows. It is a dire necessity for the Boers to kill. The Boers were sent by the late Mr. Pretorius to attack the Bakwains in 1852. Boasting that the English had given up all the blacks to their power, and had agreed to aid them in their subjugation by preventing all supplies of ammunition from coming into the Bechuanaland country, they assaulted into the Bechuanaland country, and killed a considerable number of adults, carried off two hundred of our school children into slavery. The natives, under Sechele, defended themselves till the approach of night, and then fled to the mountains, and having in that manner killed a number of the enemy, the very first year slain in this country by Bechuanas. I received the credit of having taught the tribe to kill Boers. My house, which had stood perfectly secure for years under the protection of the natives, was plundered in revenge. English gentlemen, who had come in the footsteps of Mr. Cunningham to hunt in the country beyond, and had deposited large

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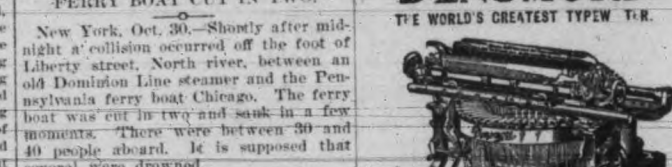
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W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.

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MR. MARCHANT'S LETTER.

Mr. W. Marchant's letter in Saturday's Times criticized the conduct of three leading clergymen for having taken part in the public demonstration on the occasion of the departure of the Victoria contingent for South Africa. The letter, as we have already stated, was unnecessarily severe even from the standpoint of one who disapproved of the stand taken by the clergymen concerned; but from our point of view it was more than that, and in the light of subsequent events, it was, to put it mildly, most impolitic. As a matter of course, the Colonist attempts to fasten on Senator Templeman responsibility for the publication; it suits the purpose of our contemporary, for political and business reasons, to make all the capital it can out of the letter. There is no wish on our part to evade the responsibility that attaches to a newspaper for giving publicity to any article, whether the views therein contained are approved of or not; but we must respectfully decline to be held accountable for the opinions of our correspondents, which under the liberal rule that has always characterized the management of the Times very frequently are in direct antagonism to the views held by the paper.

The object of a public meeting is to make political capital rather than to denounce Mr. Marchant's act. To hold a public meeting, called by the mayor at the instigation of a few hot-heads, for the purpose of considering Mr. Marchant's letter, seems to us to be attaching greater importance to the affair than it deserves. It is unduly magnifying the offence. The excitement of the hour, the intense feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Empire evoked by the war in South Africa, is accountable no doubt for a display of local feeling which under other circumstances it would have been impossible to arouse. On every ground the incident—the letter and the meeting combined—is to be regretted. The splendid unanimity of our citizens in tendering to our soldiers' moral and financial encouragement on their departure from the city ought not to have been disturbed and endangered by carking criticism or needless retaliation therefor. While the right of free speech prevails in Victoria, the citizens who take part in condemning Mr. Marchant should take care that they do not themselves transgress a privilege which is the inherent right of every subject.

MR. POOLEY'S CASE.

It is a pity that almost every incident in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent for South Africa should be given a political turn, and that small-minded politicians should take advantage of every opportunity to strike their opponents. There is not, so far as we can learn, the slightest excuse for the insinuation in this morning's Colonist that "some person who has the ear of the minister of militia" had intervened to prevent Lieut. Pooley's offer of his services as a soldier being accepted by

the government. This is the first charge of political favoritism that we have seen made, and although the Colonist tries to guard itself by disclaiming the intention of placing any one in a false light, its insinuation is too direct to be ignored. Our contemporary seems determined to make political capital out of anything and everything, and in doing so it does not seem to care for consequences. There is a legitimate sort of political warfare, but these continual attempts to impugn the honor and integrity of public men, or, as in this case, of those "who have the ear of the minister of militia," without any ground for so doing, are dishonorable and unpatriotic. As a matter of fact Mr. Templeman personally requested that Mr. Pooley's services be accepted.

THE CAT UNBAGGED.

This morning our contemporary discoursed learnedly upon the way news should be prepared, and the public, who may perhaps have done themselves the injustice not to peruse that distinctly precious leading article, may be interested to have the Colonist's confession as to how it gets up the news of the day, and exercises grandmotherly care that nothing shall reach the dear public that it considers the dear public ought not to have.

We always richly enjoy the Colonist when it is on the didactic of journalism; it is better than Dooley on astronomic; displaying to the naked eye a magnificent field for the improvement of its knowledge of the rudiments of the subject. But that aside, the Colonist blames the Times for bulletining in its front window a dispatch received from the Associated Press dated Berlin, announcing the alleged capture of General White's force at Ladysmith. Let our ever-answering friend speak for itself:

"The Times displayed the bulletin, but the Colonist held it back and later gave out the report of the beginning of the day's fighting and the favorable prospect for our troops."

Now, we decline to take second place to the Colonist in our desire to see the victory and triumph of the British arms. We are quite as anxious to see the speedy termination of the war completely in favor of the British forces as the Colonist can be, but we think it is absurd for the Colonist to treat the public of Victoria as if that public were a collection of children or dotards, by deliberately "cooking" or suppressing the dispatches which come to it, so that nothing except what is pleasant and agreeable shall reach the public. Is this what the public want? To be treated as if it were not as capable of understanding and appreciating the news that comes over the wires as even the wisest of the very wise men on the local morning paper's staff?

The Times does not "cook" its dispatches in this or any other way. It delivers them faithfully to the public just as it receives them. The public will no doubt appreciate at its true value the confession of the Colonist as to how it doctors and chops around the news it receives.

We shall continue to give the public the news "undocored," "uncooked," and without the loss of a moment that we can save in the process. The public is now aware that it not only gets its news of the great historical events now taking place in South Africa, first from the evening paper; it also knows that it gets that news truthfully, the facts. Let the public take its choice.

GENERAL WHITE'S MISFORTUNE

While the mishap which has overtaken two of the smartest regiments in the British army will cause the keenest regret, it need cause no alarm. Such things will happen to the finest troops under the ablest generals; but incidents of the kind, though annoying, have no effect upon the main current of the war. General White will have the heartiest sympathy of the public in this untoward result of what was apparently a well-planned movement. He has shown himself the soldier and the man, by hastening to take upon his own shoulders the whole responsibility and blame for the disaster—which may seal his career in the army by leading to his recall from the front, and supersession by another of the commander-in-chief's staff.

The sending out of columns unsupported in face of an enemy who has given repeated proofs of the present campaign of extraordinary activity and mobility, seems to have been responsible mainly for the minor mishaps which have befallen the British in Natal. According to the rules of war, especially modern war, infantry on reconnaissance must be supported by cavalry, and cavalry by infantry, but in many cases reported in the operations around Ladysmith this rule does not seem to have been adhered to. The dispatches this morning show that, reporting the falling back of various bodies of our men who were not in a position to carry the several movements in which they were employed to completion owing to lack of support from the other arms.

The chief danger arising from the disaster at Ladysmith is the incitement to rebellion which it will provide for the Cape Dutch and the large floating foreign population throughout the South African colonies to rise and join the Boer standard. This success will, of course, immensely hearten the Boers, and lead to redoubled vigor on their part. It will not have the slightest discouraging effect upon the British troops; on the contrary it is just the thing that will put them upon their mettle and

make them more eager to wipe out the mark against them.

The news that the War Office has ordered another army corps to be held in readiness for duty at the Cape shows that the Imperial government fully realizes the importance of the enemy, and will use the same efforts to conquer him that it would in the case of a first-class power. The Seaforth Highlanders, on their way home from India for a well-earned rest after a long sojourn, have been intercepted at Alexandria and ordered to the Cape. That will be one regiment of the highest order of merit and seasoned from a severe training in the mountainous grounds of Northwest India, which will prove of the utmost service in meeting the Boers. Other corps bound for home from distant parts of the Empire have been stopped and hastily dispatched to the scene of war. These troops are even better fitted to campaign in Natal than the battalions from the British Isles.

The work done by the naval brigade at the engagement last reported from Natal was most brilliant, and will serve to increase the admiration of the people for the gallant fellows who form "Britain's first line of defence." The rivalry between the two services, military and naval, has always led to splendid exhibitions of heroism in the field, and no doubt the present campaign will be signalized by deeds on the part of the soldiers and sailors that will arouse the highest admiration and enthusiasm in all parts of the Empire. Jack has opened his part of the business in extremely creditable style.

It cannot be long now before the British deal the blow that everybody feels must fall. One decisive defeat will break the Boer spirit and lead to desertion from their camps in thousands. Then the war will be practically over.

As we have said the most dangerous thing about an affair of this kind is its moral effect, the encouragement it gives to the rebellious and disaffected. Should it unfortunately happen that a general rising take place throughout South Africa against the British power it will be necessary to put it down with a severity British generals never have cared to exercise.

The public will await further news from the Cape with some anxiety it is true, but with hope and confidence that the British soldiers have gloriously avenged the fate of the Glomsters and the Royal Irish.

ALASKA BOUNDARY CONCESSIONS.

With the views expressed by our correspondent, "Pioneer," many of our readers will doubtless agree. Our correspondent has had the advantage of long residence on the spot, and he has also studied the matter very carefully, so that his contentions, which are strongly for Canada retaining her own and not yielding an inch which is allowed to her by the treaty of 1825, are entitled to respect.

It is a strong point he makes in contrasting the proposal to arbitrate on the lines of the Venezuela arbitration followed by the stipulation that Skagway and Dyea must be considered entirely out of this question, as being the undisputed possessions of the United States. That portion of the proposal struck us at the time when the dispatch came through, as about the most extraordinary we had seen in some time. It is as if the British government had attempted to stipulate in the Venezuela affair that while the Schomberg line must be adhered to where it ran through the forests it was to have no force or effect when it touched river banks, which were to be considered British anyhow.

The contention is not a particle more absurd than that regarding Skagway and Dyea, which, according to the treaty of 1825, (the only tangible thing the two governments have to go upon), are built upon Canadian territory. Then the strict justice of the Canadian government in prohibiting its citizens from settling on the disputed territory is in striking contrast to the loose management of the United States in allowing Tom, Dick and Harry to go in and plant stakes in that country, which that government itself acknowledged was in dispute. The course of the Dominion government throughout this matter has been most honorable and conscientious, and it will be a pity if this country should have to suffer for its love of a square deal.

Canada must be firm in this matter, and yield nothing that is allowed to her under the plain reading of the treaty; only thus can she hope for future freedom from molestation and annoyance.

The dispatch in yesterday's Times to the effect that the Sardinian had sailed from Ottawa at 2:30 p.m. was not a "scoop" on our contemporaries—it was simply a "clerical error." If McLeod Stewart's project becomes an accomplished fact Ottawa may then think itself a sea port, but for the present it is very much inland. "Ottawa" in the dispatch should have been "Quebec."

Within forty-eight hours the Lord Mayor of London's appeal for the refugees from Natal now in Capetown, was responded to by the generous citizens to the extent of fifty-three thousand pounds, and the fund now stands at nearly one hundred thousand pounds—half a million dollars.

Among the captured at the Ladysmith affair was a war correspondent. That man is the envied of his mates, and if he does not make enough of his own

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Even so popular a man as Lord Kelvin could not beat, in his own university, Lord Rossbery for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. Rossbery is, next to Rudyard Kipling and the Prince of Wales, the most popular man in the British Islands.

A dispatch from Halifax says that "among the privates in the Halifax contingent are one captain, four lieutenants and one second lieutenant. These officers have voluntarily resigned their commissions in order to take their place as privates, but in every case they will be given stripes."

Spokane is about to expend some millions of dollars upon city improvements, principally street paving. That city is probably the most ambitious for its size in the west.

To-night is Hallow E'en, but it is a festival now entirely in the keeping of the small boy and his "chums," whose prey is the unguarded gate.

IN THE MATTER OF MR. MARCHANT.

To the Editor: It is to be hoped that the good people of the city will attempt nothing rash in the case of Mr. Marchant who has, for once, so far forgotten himself as to offer insult to those for whom he, in cooler moments would, we doubt not, defend, if necessary, with all his manhood. The persons to whom the letter was addressed, we think, will not suffer long from the intended castigation of a self-appointed judge.

Mr. Marchant is a good citizen, a kind friend, a foeman not to be despised, and one who generally fights fair.

There can be no question that he has made a great blunder, in the letter which has brought upon him the wrath of those who feel the wound keenly, but while Mr. Marchant, we think, has spoken foolishly in this case, it is, perhaps, going farther than the offence demands to ask for his dismissal from the offices held by him from the city and Dominion. Were Mr. Marchant called upon to resign at this time, he would not feel that it would appear as a matter of revenge for the attack of a single man who, in all other respects, has always shown himself a loyal and true citizen. Faithfully yours,

J. C. SPEER.

Victoria, Oct. 30, 1899.

THE BLACK SWAN.

The native swan of Australia is not the very beautiful white bird which adorns so many of the English waters, but the more ordinary looking black swan which is invariably an exhibit of our zoological gardens, and is noted more especially for its fierceness and strength. As far as appearance goes, the black swan is certainly not as attractive as its more ornamental cousin, neither would it lend so picturesque an addition to an English landscape; but when seen in its native state, sailing in large flocks peacefully, contentedly, and apparently with perfect unanimity, and inclination on some sheltered lagoon, amid surroundings of rising country clothed with rich herbage and thick virgin forest, its presence and appearance is most impressive, and causes one to feel that the beauties of the scenery around would count for little without the living complement of feathered creatures so serenely and gracefully gliding along the water's surface, like the swan, clothed with rich herbage and thick virgin forest, its presence and appearance is most impressive, and causes one to feel that the beauties of the scenery around would count for little without the living complement of feathered creatures so serenely and gracefully gliding along the water's surface, like 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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories.

The great "ocean ferry" gives a striking illustration of mechanical progress in sixty years. Speed, says Sir William White, has been increased from 24 to 22 1/2 knots, the time on the voyage has been reduced to about 28 per cent. of that in 1840. Ships have been more than trebled in length, about doubled in breadth, and increased tenfold in displacement. The passenger list has been increased from about 100 to 2,000 on a single steamer. The engine power has been made 40 times as great. The rate of horse power to weight driven has increased fourfold, the rate of coal consumption per horse power per hour has been reduced 40 times.

The curious fact has been noticed that the nitrifying bacteria, which renders such wastes as sewage and other matter, is the greatest destroyer of the works of the water engineer. The gradual crumbling and turning to mud of cement mortar, an effect formerly attributed to the carbonic acid and other mineral substances of the water, proves to be a difficulty not yet easy to overcome. In this case we have helpful bacteria that also do great harm.

The trees on one side of an avenue in Brussels have developed the singular habit of shedding their leaves in August, and falling again blossoming again in October. On the other side the trees retain their foliage until late in autumn. Botanists are inclined to see in this an effect of current leakage from the electric railway.

The production of artificial sponges, by the process of Dr. Gustav Pinn, of Graz, depends chiefly on the action of zinc chloride solution on pure cellulose. This product swells up with water, but turns horny and hard after drying; and to obtain the property of absorbing water readily, treatment with common salt, as sodium chloride, is resorted to, and the plastic mass is made porous by compression in a press mould lined with perforating pins. The excess of salt is afterwards removed by washing a day or two in alcohol and water. These artificial sponges not only serve all the purposes, but are especially recommended for sanitary and industrial filtering, filling life preservers, making anchor buoys, and in surgery for absorbing secretions.

The paraffining of floors in schools and hospitals is a recent advance in French sanitation. The cracks and joints are first primed with a mixture of 540 parts of Spanish white, 150 of glass, 150 of silica, 110 of naphthalene, and 20 of calcium carbide, and the paraffin is then applied either in solution in chloroform or melted. The latter is preferred, as the hot liquid penetrates the wood to the depth of a sixth of an inch. The putty requires two days for hardening before application of the paraffin, and when the latter has solidified, the superfluous material is scraped off, leaving a smooth, glossy surface. This resists acids and alkalis while preventing the lodgment of infectious germs.

A light-weight alloy that seems to be in favor in France for cars, automobiles and other products, is partium, a mixture of aluminum and tungsten in varying proportions. Cast partium has a specific gravity of about 2.8, and is increased to 3.0 when cold. While much cheaper than aluminum, the alloy is claimed to be much stronger, and it is but little heavier. In works at Puteaux it has been used for very speedy motor cars, the bodies being entirely constructed of the alloy, and for various purposes on steam vehicles.

For coating aluminum with other metals, Messrs. Landis and Leblanc, French electroplaters, use the following electrolyte solutions. For silver—20 grams of nitrate of silver, 40 of cyanide of potassium, 40 of phosphate of soda, 1,000 of water; gold—40 grams of chloride of gold, 40 of cyanide of potassium, 40 of phosphate of soda, 2,000 of water; copper—300 grams cyanide of copper, 400 of cyanide of potassium, 450 of phosphate of soda, 5,000 of water; nickel—70 grams of phosphate of soda, 70 of chloride of nickel, 1,000 of water. The anodes are of the same metal as that in solution, and the bath is kept at 140 to 145 Fahr.

Electrolytic hydrogen is a regular product of a German accumulator factory. The apparatus, devised by Herr Schoop, consists of a lead cylinder anode containing the dilute solution, and cathodes of four perforated lead tubes in the middle. The hydrogen escapes through glass tubes in the upper part of the cathode tubes. The gas is pure and odorless. The cost of the hydrogen and oxygen is stated to be less than half that of the gases by chemical methods.



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If you wish to enjoy a cup of really delicious tea try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS.

How They Guard the Secrets of Their Business Meetings.

The meetings of the cabinet are attracting more attention at present than they have done at any time since the tempestuous Gladstone days.

Every time the cabinet assembles, Downing street and Whitehall are thronged with ardent politicians, anxious to greet the ministers with encouraging cheers when they arrive, and to send them off with shouts of congratulation when they depart.

The devotion of the people who stand for hours on the kerbside is the more significant, inasmuch as not one of them can possibly learn anything new about the situation until he reads it in his newspaper. The cabinet does not send out any messages to the house-tops. It is, in fact, the closest corporation in the wide world.

Its deliberations are secret, no record is kept of its resolutions, and they are never reported to anybody. No secretary is present at the meetings. Nobody may enter the room except a messenger of the cabinet, and the junior minister receives important messages at the door, and proceedings are suspended.

Until the door is closed.

It is even considered a breach of ministerial confidence to keep a private record of what has passed in the cabinet, lest the notes should pass into unauthorized hands.

There are people who try to infer cabinet decisions from the mien and expression of the ministers as they leave. They argue peace from Balfour's smile, or war from Chamberlain's frown. They say as well examine the doorstep or interrogate the porter. Ministers are like the rest of human kind. They don't talk business in the midst of a crowd. Probably they don't even think of it. Mr. Balfour strolls across from Downing street, with his hands in his pockets, looking if the problem is one of peace or war, and not at 12.20. When he comes away, still with his hands in his pockets, he has apparently forgotten all about it.

Now can much be gathered from Mr. Chamberlain. Now that he has a corridor from the colonial office to the cabinet room, he is not often seen by the crowd. As to Lord Salisbury, he would be a bold man who would infer anything from the Cecil expression.

There is still a chance for the ingenious person who wants to infer the cabinet's decision from signs and portents. It is remote, and

Would require a Sherlock Holmes.

Here it is. "According to modern usage," says the encyclopedia, "only one kind of public document is signed by all the members of the cabinet, a privy council, and that is the order for general reprisals, which constitutes a declaration of war. Such an order was issued against Russia in 1854, and was signed by all the members of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet."

All that Sherlock Holmes has to do, therefore, is to lie in wait, and carefully examine the right hands of all the ministers as they leave the foreign office. If there are traces that the ministers have been using pens within the last hour or so—why, there you are; and let the Roers look out.

When the cardinals were in conclave, the Roman populace used to stand outside the building and watch the chimney to learn whether a Pope had been elected by the smoke from the burning of the ballot-papers. That was an elementary species of reasoning by deduction, and the man who first practised it may or may not have been made chief of the detective force of Rome. The man who deduces war from Mr. Balfour's fingers ought to be quite

Sure of a Place at Scotland Yard.

It is said that a journalist once learnt an important cabinet decision by the simple process of asking Mr. Bright as he walked down the steps. That would not happen often. Her Majesty's ministers are not so easily interviewed. There is an understanding, indeed, that they shall never grant interviews to journalists. But there are several bridges across the Thames. When the cabinet came to a decision of first importance, the public are not long in ignoring it. During the present crisis Mr. Chamberlain's dispatches are made public as soon as decency has been observed by allowing the Transvaal government to receive them first.

When the cabinet last met somebody asked when the Prince of Wales was coming. The crowd laughed. Yet there was a time when Royal personages went to the cabinet. King William and Queen Anne always presided at weekly cabinet councils; but the Hanoverian princes, having very little English, generally stayed away, and since the time of George II. no monarch has attended the cabinet meetings, and doubtless none ever will again.—London Daily Mail.

ITCHING PILLS.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will cure the worst case of blood, bile, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given, when taken for dyspepsia, distension, biliousness, constipation, and disordered stomach.

—Cocoa door mats; wire door mats, for the wet season. Waller Bros.

A CAIRO WEDDING.

The occasion of a wedding in Cairo is a favorite revel. Noisy processions, feasting, and merriment are the order of the day. A bride-elect of the middle class is dragged, indecently about the streets, hidden within a closed carriage, by Persian shawls drawn over the windows, and preceded usually by a clattering band producing the most penetrating of music from discordant instruments. A string of camels brings the furniture and gaudily-painted boxes to her future husband's house, and for several nights the home of the happy pair is bright with lamps, and gay with thousands of red-and-green flags strewn across the street.

A spectacular procession is that in which the happy woman is carried in a palanquin borne by two camels, and surrounded by wild-looking fellows of the desert on other camels, who extract an unseasonable amount of noise from kettledrums. This is a survival of the Cairo of old, and if the procession be headed by musicians, and a crowd of dancing girls, it attracts great crowds. To the bride, however, crouched for hours within a palanquin, swaying and rocking with the stride of the camels, the ordeal must be joyless as a crossing of the English Channel in choppy weather, to one yielding easily to mal de mer. The poor man feels justified in borrowing at ten, perhaps twenty, per cent. a month, the funds essential to a proper celebration of his marriage, even if it takes years to liberate himself from the toils of the Greek lending him the money.—The Century.

"THE LOSS OF GOLD IS GREAT." Health is lost by neglecting to keep the blood pure, but it is regained by purifying the blood, and vitalizing the blood with the great health restorer, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who thought their blood permanently lost have been made perfectly well by taking this great medicine. Your experience may be the same.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet always effective.

THE ELECTRICAL KITCHEN.

The marvels of electricity are not more interesting anywhere than when applied to the department of cookery. Visitors to the electrical kitchen at the World's Fair were shown much that could be done by this agency. A reminder may not prove uninteresting:

By a process of embedding wire in enamel on the reverse side of iron the current, that otherwise would change to light or power, according to its application, becomes heat. An ingenious box, lined with asbestos to retain heat, lighted by incandescent lamps to show the progress of the dishes to the housekeeper, and fitted with glass windows to facilitate this process, is now in operation, and is a far less expensive than the ordinary kitchen. A temperature of 320 degrees is secured, and the meat is cooked to a nicety, while the exterior of the electric oven is cool, clean and devoid of the discomforts of a kitchen. The cook places her meat in the oven, pulls a switch and gives herself no further trouble until the time is up for completion. Wires, glued under a steel plate, are boiling water in glass bottles, and others applied to little sautéing griddles are cooking pancakes. The laundry is provided for also, and the woman who starts in to iron by turning on the current to her wired fatigues can go about all day without perspiring over a hot fire. A handsome table shows the application of electricity in its three phases—light, power and heat. The table is designed for a sick chamber, and when the current is turned on an incandescent lamp is lighted, a small stove is heated, and a little fan distributes the warm air all over the room.

A splendid range of useful and ornamental articles for presents, etc., at Waller Bros.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Wick Headache and relieve all the troubles met with in a bilious attack of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distension, flatulence, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success is shown in cases of

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, get Carter's Little Liver Pills, are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if you only need

ACHIEVE

in the name of so many lives that have been made great and noble. Our pills cure all the troubles met with in a bilious attack of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distension, flatulence, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success is shown in cases of

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Cor. Douglas and Yates Sts., Victoria.
JOHN MICHAEL, Prop.
Lighted by electricity. First-class service. Centrally located. European and American plan. Cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Newly furnished and refitted throughout. Free bath.
This popular hotel contains 101 rooms, complete with every comfort and all modern conveniences. Board, \$1 per week. Rooms, \$1 per week and upwards.

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BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE THROUGH WINTER SERVICE.

ATLIN, DAWSON and YUKON SETTLEMENTS.

Winter stations and hotels have been established and equipped by the Company along the new Government Winter Road, effecting a saving of distance of 140 miles between Dawson City and the Coast. A regular through weekly service will be maintained during the winter for carriage of mails, passengers and express. The equipment is the most complete possible and no effort will be spared to furnish a prompt and reliable service.

For rates and reservations apply at the General Offices, 32 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Gen. Agent, 226 Cambie Street, Vancouver.

FRED. P. MEYER, Gen. Agent, 125 Yeater Way, Seattle, Wash.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co.'s.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO SKAGWAY IN 65 HOURS.

SS. CITY OF SEATTLE

Sails for Skagway, calling only at Ketoi-kan and Juneau, every ten days. Finest accommodations and best service on the route. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

For further particulars call on or address DODWELL & CO., Ltd., 64 Government street. Telephone No. 580.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

For Alaska and Gold Fields.

STEAMERS "Dirigo" and "Rosalie"

EVERY THURSDAY

Calling at Mary Island, Metlakatla, Ketoi-kan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to Canadian Development Company, Agents, 32 Fort street. Telephone 610.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

TIME TABLE 34.

NORTH BOUND.

D'y Sat. Sun.

a.m. p.m. p.m.

1v. Victoria 9:00 4:25 2:00

Ar. Goldstream 9:28 4:53 2:28

Ar. Glenview 10:00 5:24 3:00

Ar. Shawinigan Lake 10:14 5:39 3:14

Ar. Cobble Hill 10:23 5:48 3:22

Ar. Duncan 10:48 6:15 3:47

Ar. Chemainus 11:17 6:44 4:15

Ar. Nanaimo 12:14 7:41 5:15

Ar. Wellington 12:40 7:55 5:30

Excursion Tickets

On sale to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays.

For rates and all information apply at company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, GEO. L. COURTNEY, President, Traffic Manager.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spratt's wharf MONDAY, OCTOBER 23RD AT 10 P. M.

For Naas River and Way Ports VIA VANCOUVER.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Adm'n block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time-table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SAIDAY AND SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 3:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table, No. 47.—Taking Effect Novem-ber 1st, 1900.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock a.m.; Sunday, 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1 p.m., 4 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. N. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Vancouver—Wednes-day and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sun-day at 5 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Sat-urday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Tuesday at 8 p.m. for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

St. Michaels leaves Victoria for Alberni and Port, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Gustavus (Cape Mudge).

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent, C. S. HARTLEY, Passenger Agent.

G. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s Wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, as follows, viz.:

"DANUBE" Nov. 1, 15, 29.

"TES" Nov. 8, 22.

At 8 o'clock p. m.

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Unalaska, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p.m.

Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

For SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m., Oct. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Coast City, Oct. 12, 27, Nov. 11, 26, C. S. Tacoma, Oct. 7, 22, Nov. 6, 21, Alaska, Oct. 2, 17, Nov. 11, 26.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Coast City will call at Victoria, p.m., Oct. 12, 27, Nov. 11, 26, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice the steamer, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

J. P. HITCHET & CO., Agents, Victoria, B. C.

J. C. THORNBURGH, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Arts., San Francisco.

O.R. & N.

—AND—

Oregon Short Line

LOWEST RATES.

SHORTEST ROUTE.

Seattle to all points East and Southeast, via Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. Pullman Palace sleepers, upholstered tour sleepers and free reclining chair cars; steam heat, Mitchell light.

For tickets to or from any points in the United States, Canada or Europe, call on or address

RICHARD HALL, Agent, 100 Government street, Seattle, Wash.

E. E. ELLIS, Gen. Agent, Seattle, Wash.

W. B. AULBERT, G.P.A., Portland.

Agency Atlantic S.S. Lines

ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Roussian and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roussian.

DAILY TRAINS.

Leave Spokane 8:00 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 9:10 a.m.

Leave Nelson 8:00 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 9:10 a.m.

Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kettle and Boundary Lake Ports.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

G. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Leave Seattle 8:00 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 9:10 a.m.

Leave Victoria 8:00 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 9:10 a.m.

Connecting at Seattle with overland River C. WUTTELE, General Agent.

MAP OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (TRANSVAAL) AND ORANGE FREE STATE

Legend:

- Cape Government Railways and lines over which the Cape Government has running powers
- Other Railways
- Roads

Scale: 0 to 100 miles

Geographical Features:

- Orange River:** The river forming the border between the Orange Free State and the South African Republic.
- Major Cities:** Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Mafeking, Vryburg, and Durban.
- Neighboring Territories:** Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Natal, and Pondoland.
- Coastal Features:** The Indian Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope.